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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

NATIONAL CROP REPORT GOOD;
MINISTRY OF TRADE MOVES TO PREVENT PRICE CRISIS

The national crop yield for 1950 is 140 billion catties of grain (85.7 percent of prewar production) and 14 million piculs of cotton.

Crops in the Northwest are 80-90 percent of a full crop. The Southern Shensi rice yield is 2,400-3,000 liters per acre. A yield of 110 million catties of grain is expected in southern Sinkiang. Troops have participated in agriculture in southern Sinkiang. Sinkiang government staffs are in the field aiding the farmers in the harvest.

The North China grain crop is 28,560,000,000 catties and the cotton crop, about 6 million piculs.

All-China cotton crop for 1950 is given as 14,219,000 piculs. Wise policies and good rainfall are said to be responsible for the good yield.

The China Food Company is actively buying up bumper grain crop surpluses to prevent a price crisis. Private buyers are given a share in the buying.

Central and South China has a crop surplus of about 8,400,000,000 catties of grain for sale.

The North Anhwei government is promoting an increase in the potato crop. In East China, 56 billion catties of grain and 3.6 million piculs of cotton were grown in 1950.

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NATIONAL CROP YIELD TOPS 1949 -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 Oct 50

The national autumn grain crop is calculated at over 140 billion catties, and cotton at over 14 million piculs.

The grain production is 20 billion catties over 1949 production and 85.7 percent of prewar production. The cotton production surpasses 1949 figures by 5,200,000 catties, 20 percent above average prewar production.

The salable surplus from this yield will enable the rural population to make a considerable advance in economic stability.

NORTHWEST CROPS REPORTED GOOD -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 13 Oct 50

Sian, 11 October -- Harvesting in the Northwest is in full swing. The crop is turning out to be from 80 to 90 percent of a full crop in general. Some areas in Kansu have suffered from drought, wind, and hail.

In southern Shensi the rice yield is 4-5 shih shih [one shih shih equals 100 liters] per mou [one mou equals 1/6 acre], and increase of 20 to 30 percent over 1949 production. The 6 million mou planted to corn and other fall crops in southern Sinkiang are expected to yield 110 million catties of these grains.

Local militia is being mobilized to prevent bandits and KMT special agents from disturbing the stores of grain. In a number of areas in Kansu special anti-wild-boar activities have greatly reduced the depredations of these beasts in the fields during 1950.

In southern Sinkiang, garrison troops have actively participated with the populace in agricultural activities during the whole season.

YEN-CH'I GOVERNMENT STAFF AIDS FARMERS IN FIELDS -- Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 17 Oct 50

The entire Special Administrative District government staff of Yen-ch'i, Sinkiang, is out working in the fields with the farmers harvesting and hauling fertilizer for fall plowing.

NORTH CHINA GRAIN CROP APPROACHES PREWAR LEVEL -- Ho-fei, Huan-pei Jih-pao, 8 Oct 50

Pao-ting, 7 October (Hsin-hua) -- The North China grain crop averaged 80 percent of a full crop in 1950, for a total of 28,560,000,000 catties. The cotton harvest yielded 6 million piculs, approximately the prewar production.

In many parts of the area 80 percent and more of the able-bodied women joined in the harvesting activities, together with a multitude of children.

1950 COTTON PRODUCTION COMPARED WITH GOVERNMENT GOALS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 Oct 50

The following figures are given to show how 1950 production of cotton in China compares with the goals set in the spring by the Central Government Ministry of Agriculture.

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<u>Area</u>	<u>Goal (piculs)</u>	<u>Production (piculs)</u>
Northeast	825,000	1,200,000
North China	5,400,000	5,681,000
Northwest China	1,188,000	1,049,400
Central-South China	2,469,000	2,615,400
Southwest China	-	386,100
East China	2,798,000	3,800,000
Total	13,284,000	14,219,000

Alleged reasons for this favorable result are given as: (1) land reform in large areas; (2) good government guidance; (3) confidence of farmers created by 1949 government cotton-buying program; (4) establishment of parity prices for cotton and grain early in 1950; (5) strong flood-prevention measures; (6) provision for substitution of cotton for grain to meet the grain tax; (7) strong government support in making possible better equipment, fertilizer, seed, etc.; (8) mobilization of thousands of cadres who actively engaged in giving aid and advice in planting and care of the crop; (9) improved methods of cultivation and increased use of fertilizer; and (10) generally sufficient rainfall.

BUY UP CROP SURPLUSES -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 13 Oct 50

In view of the almost universal bumper crop throughout China, the China Food Company is engaging in very extensive grain buying to prevent an expansion of the price crisis developing because of the disparity between food prices and manufactured consumers' goods. The program was initiated by order of the Ministry of Trade on 1 October. Total purchases of various crops will consist of: wheat, 15.86 percent; rice, 55.15 percent; and Kaoliang, corn, and beans, 28.99 percent.

Geographically, the percentages of purchases will be as follows: North China, 24.67 percent; East China, 35.11 percent; and Central-South China, 32.06 percent [no percentage is given for Northeast China].

Private capitalists will be given a share in the trade at a fair rate of income in order to direct their capital into productive channels. It is hoped to maintain a proper parity ratio between grain and cotton prices to encourage cotton planters.

Prices will be posted by the China Food Company in all parts of the country. Local branches of the company, local cooperatives, and private enterprises will be expected to abide by these prices.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA FOOD PRODUCTION DISCUSSED -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 12 Oct 50

Except for a few places, the 1950 crop in Central and South China is good, exceeding the average annual production of 46,844,850 catties for rice and wheat. About 35 percent of the area had an abundant yield of agricultural products in general; 60 percent had an average crop. About 5 percent of the area suffered from various calamities. The average yield for the whole area is 70 percent of a full crop.

There will be a surplus of about 8,400,000,000 catties [presumably of rice and wheat] for sale, of which 7 billion will be absorbed within the area, with an export surplus of 1,400,000,000 catties to be disposed of outside the area.

Ten percent of the cultivated land in the area is devoted to nongrain crops, or so-called industrial crops, such as cotton, etc.

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HUPEH GOVERNMENT AIDS FARMERS -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 27 Oct 50

To aid the farmers in planting their winter wheat, the Hupeh government is making loans totaling 17 billion yuan for aid in calamity areas, irrigation projects and purchase of seeds.

Precautionary measures have been taken to make sure the loans go to worthy parties and projects and to prevent embezzlement of funds by cadres through whose hands they might pass.

ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON POTATO GROWING -- Ho-fei, Huan-pei Jih-pao, 23 Oct 50

The authorities of the North Anhwei Administrative District have issued a directive urging farmers and city people alike to refrain from eating large amounts of potatoes now to save seed for the next planting.

The directive states that two crops of potatoes can be grown annually in the area and that the crop thus presents wonderful possibilities as a food crop. Both rural and urban populations are urged to plant every available plot of land uncultivated at present to potatoes.

The directive also indicates best weather, soil, planting time, cultivation, harvesting, and storage methods.

The reason for urging conservation in use of the present year's crop is allegedly that late planting and other unusually unfavorable conditions resulted in a rather small yield in 1950. Raising of potatoes on a large scale is a new project in Anhwei.

EAST CHINA AGRICULTURE RECOVERS FROM 1949 CALAMITIES -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 8 Oct 50

Shanghai, 6 October (Hsin-hua) -- East China agriculture recovered sufficiently from the disastrous floods of 1949, which inundated over 53 million mou of farm land, to produce a crop of 56 billion catties of grain, approximately 78 percent of prewar production.

Cotton production for 1950 is 3,600,000 piculs, approximately 78 percent of prewar production. Much of this production was from improved seeds.

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